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SEPTEMBER CIRCULATION.

54,663

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss:

Dwight Williams, circulation manager of The Bee
Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the
average circulation for the month of Soptember, 1918,
was 54,862.

DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Circulation Manager.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before
me, this lat day of October, 1915,
ROBERT HUNTER, Notary Public.

subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

October 25

Thought for the Day

Selected by Grace A. Porter Anderson Good temper is like a runny day; it sheds its brightness everywhere.—Bidney.

All right, "Billy," here's hoping Syracuse is as good to you.

After the street carnival and the religious carnival comes the foot ball carnival

Even political farmers will enjoy a brand of weather peculiarly adapted to fall plowing.

England clings hopefully to the thought: 'The darkest hour is just before the dawn."

Persistent fighting along the Styr river renders comparatively easy the translation over the Styx.

Still those people who shun mansions here below may prefer the bleachers to the grandstand up above.

After all the hopes and boasts of militant Europe, to the United States falls the happy task of carving turkey.

War bulletin makers are equal to every occasion. The farflung battle line affords ample scope for their versatility.

King Peter reached the Serbian throne through a sprinkling of blood. He seems fated to go down and out in a deluge of gore.

If there are "heavenly mansions" carrying "for rent" signs, Omaha need not be abashed, then, because a few houses down here are "to let."

Twelve nations, big and little, are now involved in the world war. Is it any wonder that Greece and Roumania dislike to be the hoodoo to member?

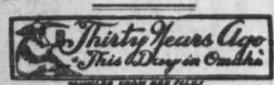
The hesitation of the Greeks and Roumanians has a distinct Missouri flavor. They want to be shown that the entente allies can deliver the goods.

The response to King George's appeal to "My people," for more recruits will determine whether the volunteering system of a democracy will survive the necessities of militarism.

The bankers will now convene in their state association to take an inventory of the proceeds of the year's crop. The Nebraska farmer who cannot borrow money these days is an exception to the rule.

Another unforeseen result of our biennial elections is witnessed in the necessity of Mr. Bryan going away from home to do his annual campaigning "stunt" and keep in practice for the big show next year.

Rumors float in from China of trouble brewing in certain provinces opposed to the monarchial idea. These provinces were largely, if not chiefly, responsible for the birth of the republic, and for organized resistance to President Yuan, two years ago. The vigorous suppression of that revolt and the exile of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his associates is too recent to expect that another revolt, if undertaken, will get farther than a graveyard.



The often delayed game between the Union Pacific team and the ladies' base ball club finally took place at the Athletic park before 1,500 speciators and was pronounced immense. "Aside from it being a decidedly ludicrous event, the game was no account, the girls demonstrated their inability to play ball, and the boys showing their good nature by allowing their fair opponents every possible privilege."

Bishop Worthington conducted missionary Sunday previous at Trinity.

The subject of Rev. W. E. Copeland's sermon at Unity was "The Value of Feasts."

A New York traveling man who is in Omaha said he had the pleasure of meeting one of the greatest Omaha gwindlers, Loyal Li Smith, while riding on the Canadian Pacific from Windsor to Montreal. Omaha Typographical union was preparing for a grand Thanksgiving eve ball. The committee of ar-

rangements is made up of Mesers. Runkies, Coe, Cumings, Clinton, Dermody, Boyle and Moejean. The Young Men's Christian association gospel meeting was conducted by G. A. Kinkel, woh discoursed on the subject, "Christian Liberty."

coursed on the subject, "Christian Liberty."
Work on the Belt line at the stock yards is being pushed rapidly, and the construction of the bridge commenced.

What of the Presidential Primary?

Three years ago many people were led to believe that the last presidential nominating convention had been held and that all our future presidential standard-bearers would be selected by direct vote. The presidential preference primary was to be substituted for the customary nominating machinery and put an end alike to convention trades and deals and stampedes. The direct-vote nomination of candidates for president became a plank in one of the big party platforms and was publicly favored by the winner of the race, who now occupies the White House. But here we have another presidential year almost upon us and the lines being laid again for the convention preliminaries out of which the presidential tickets will be evolved.

Let no one take this to mean that the presidential primary idea has made no progress nor that the conditions of president-making have remained unchanged. Eighteen states have by law adopted some form of choosing national convention delegates by direct vote of the party membership, with more or less subjection to preferential instructions, and these states have representation constituting much more than the majority required to nominate in a republican convention and almost the two-thirds necessary in the democratic convention. These primaries begin as early as next March, Indiana and Minnesota leading of, and continue into June.

Here is where theory and practice diverge, for the ideal of direct nominations would call for a choice between all the candidates by the members of the party all over the country at the same time. Piecemeal primaries, on the other hand, emphasize the importance of those first held for their potential effect to influence those that come after. Obviously, too, it is not probable that all the aspirants will be voted on in all the states. Some of the favorite sons will doubless confine their efforts to the home constituency, being content to rest their chances on the possibility of a long-drawn contest eventuating to the advantage of the half-concealed dark horse.

The salient point of the situation is that the direct primary, instead of simplifying things, as it might had it been perfected and made nation-wide in scope, has really introduced complicating factors. Except for President Wilson's uncontested claim to renomination, these complications would confront all the political parties alike. So far as determining the make-up of the tickets in advance of the convention, therefore the direct presidential primary in the crude form that we have it, is certain to fall far short of original prospectus.

Civilizing the Censor.

The British House of Commons has set itself a task that makes its other achievements look small in comparison. It is going to try to civilize the censor, at least to the extent that that extremely efficacious official will soften his heart towards the message intended to be used by newspapers shall not be entirely shorn of whatever ornate flourish the writer may use in his effort to conceal a fact from the scrutiny of the censor and yet reveal it to his readers. The incident from which the present move arises has to do with the elision of some lines from Browning and from Kipling, which the inspector of copy failed to pass. Sir John A. Simon, secretary for home affairs, explains the matter as not being due to the military objection to poetry. but to the failure of the censor to recognize the lines. He adds that a suggestion has been made to the War office that its copy readers cultivate the muse. The possibilities that reside in this are so alluring that they lead even to the hope that officialdom in England may yet develop a sense of humor, and when that happens it will be the end to most of the censor's present day activities,

Pancho Villa's Future. Friends have invited Pancho Villa to lay down his arms and seek safety in the United States, threatening to desert him if he acts otherwise. A far better course for Villa would be to cease his fighting and make his peace with Carranza. The United States would afford him asylum, but, if he possesses any of the patriotism he professes, he will stay at home and use the influence he has to help in restoring order. This seems too much to expect of him, for his course has been such as to establish him as an adventurer whose sole object is his own advantage. Yet it is not without precedent, nor beyond the range of possibility, that Villa should even now turn his energy into the course of usefulness to his country, and supplement the small service he has already done her by trying to undo some of the harm he has accomplished. Such a life would be far nobler than existence as a fugitive on this side of the border, with the fate of Pasquale Orozco and the example of Huerta before him as warnings of what may come to plotters against the peace of Uncle Sam's neighbors.

In Whom Do We Trust?

When a president undertook to leave a well known inscription off the coinage of the United States, he aroused such opposition as compelled him to abandon his project. The retention of the motto was accepted as signifying the continuation of the traditional national and individual trust in God, as befits a Christian and enlightened people. Circumstances arise, however, that justify some inquiry as to how far that expressed reliance really extends. For example, when the keel of the battleship Connecticut was laid at the Brooklyn Navy yard, before anything else was done, the chaplain offered prayer. Then the workmen proceeded to nail a horseshoe on a post which stands as the prow of the vessel, and finally, the secretary of the pavy told of the tremendous power of this ship, which will exceed that of any afloat. In which of the three do we really trust-the God of the Universe, the goddess of fortune, or "reeking tube and iron shard?"

While civilization is being shot to pieces smong its monarchial votaries, it is consoling to note that Massachusetts is still carrying the banner of light and uplift to the benighted of africa. Within six months 1,000,000 gallons of hiedford rum has gone from Boston to the west coast. The usual proportion of Bibles doubtless hit the same trail at the same time.

The nature of the vehicles as well as the work cut out for them renders submarine and seroplane operation the riskiest branches of modern war. Official admission of a high percentage of loss is not surprising.

Our National Wealth

In A SPECIAL bulletin of the bureau of census is given the total and per capita national wealth of

111111111111111111111111111111111111111	rom 1850 to 1912. Total (exclusive of	Per
Year.	exempt real property).	capit
1912		91.1
1904		1.5
1890		173
1880		
1879		- 1
186)	16,150,000,000	
1800-14114-1411-1418	1,130,000,000	and the
	empt real estate to the value	of ov

In this total exempt real estate to the value of over twelve billions of dollars was not included. This is made up of the real property owned by the federal, state and local governments, together with the real property of educational, charitable and religious institutions exempted from taxation. If this amount were included the per capita wealth for the United States in 1912 would be \$1,965.

The largest items which make up the total wealth of 175 billion dollars are:

five billions of dollars, followed by Illinois and Pennsylvania with about fifteen billions each. There are ten other states with a total wealth of over five billions.

When we come to the per capita wealth the order

of states is very different. Nevada leads, with \$4.865, followed by Iowa with \$3,345, North Dakota with \$3,210 and California with \$3,113. There are six other states in which the per capita wealth is over \$2,500, of which Nebraska with \$2.954, is one. Neither New York nor Pennsylvania, however, is in this list.

It is impossible to give comparative figures for many countries. In 1903 the total wealth of the British empire was estimated at 108 billions. In 1908 the wealth of Germany was estimated at seventy-eight billions of dollars.

'Twas Ever Thus

-New York Times.

The grapes in New Jersey are sour in the mouths of some of the champions of the Cause there and elsewhere. The acerbity of the beaten women politicians will be sweetened later. The brokers call women "bad losers," but the wall of the walloped on the morning after election is stereotyped. The suffragists have been defeated in the Jerseys, it seems, by the same old league of all the iniquities that always licks "our side." The "corrupt bosses," the "interests," the dear old truepennies, the Rum Power, the machine-the World, the Flesh, and the Devil against the children of light. Fraud and Corruption were "rampant," as usual. The great anti vote and majority in New Jersey could all be plausibly attributed to the ignorant, the political machine, the saloon keepers. Woman suffrage is right, therefore those who oppose it must be wrong, but there is no good in them. New Jersey is an unprogressive, a backward state. A distinguished Bay State suffragist calls New Jersey, in that urbane and polished English to be expected of the Boston Pale, "a punk state. Can there be so great angers in celestial minds?

The decision of New Jersey against woman suffrage is especially significant because it is the decision of a progressive state; a soberly progressive state, not given to the worship of novelty for the mere sake of novelty. Deaf to voices that are always heard with respect, refusing to follow Mr. Wilson and Mr. Garrison, New Jersey rejects a political experiment untried in the east and of at least doubtful service anywhere.

This year is probably the most unfortunate time in which to try to persuade the voters to grant Votes to Women. Men's minds are occupied with matters much more important. Doubtless that delightful Massachusetts critic of New Jersey will be able to add three more "punk states" to her collection in November.

Twice Told Tales

Long Hended

Senster Lodge was talking in Boston about certain investigating committees.

"They are like the brook," he said; "they flow on forever. Some of them, in fact, remind me strongly

of Si Hoskins.
Si Hoskins got a job last spring at shooting muskrats, for muskrats overran the mill owner's dam.
"There, in the lovely spring weather, Si sat on the
grassy bank, his gun on his knee; and, finding him

thus one morning, I said:

"'What are you doing, SIT

"'T'm paid to shoot muskrats, sir,' he answered.
"They're underminin' the dam."

"There goes one now,' said I. 'Shoot, man! Why

don't you shoot,'
"Si puffed a tranquil cloud from his pipe, and said:
"'Do you think I want to lose my job?' "—Boston

Easily Explained.

When Jenkins came downstairs in the morning and took a seat at the breakfast table, he noticed that wifey was wearing a cold expression that chilled like the early frosts of autumn.

"Mr. Jenkins," finally remarked the good woman in a metallic voice, "you were talking in your sleep last night, and I noticed that you spoke in rather affectionate terms of one Buphemia." "Of course, my dear; of course," hastily explained

the old man. Euphemia is my sister."

"Buphemia your sister!" exclaimed the mother with large emphasia. "Your sister's name is Jane."

"Yes, I know, my dear," answered the esteemed Jenkins, "but we used to call her Euphemia for short."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

None Got by Him.

A young Irishman was sent by his backers to a neighboring city to box with an athlete living there. He was getting the worst of it, as his friends soon realised.

"Come, brace up, Jim." cautioned one of his friends.

"Stop more of his blows."

"Stop thim?" the unfortunate Jim cried. "Do you see any of them gettin' by me?"—Harper's Weekly.

Too Severe

At one time Joe Jefferson was persuaded to accompany a friend to a new production. The piece in itself proved to be inferior, and the comedians were even more so. On their way out the friend remarked that the comedians seemed nervous.

"What they need is life," he concluded.
"You're too severe," said the gentle-hearted Jefferson, his grave face concealing internal laughter. "Ton years would be enough."—New York Times.

People and Events

The chief detective of a New York hotel worked hard and earnestly on a stelen watch "case," and finally recovered the missing article. As a reward the owner of the watch, a woman, named her dog after the nice man.

A passenger train from New York City was stuck for two hours on a molasses-coated track in the mountains. A freight train ahead had spilled the sticky stuff, and Engineer McAloon had to call Scranton, Pa., for help before he could get his train through.

The Grand canal at Venice, one-time home of moenlight, goudolas and romance, is said now to be cluttered with torpedo boats and cruisers. It was through a war that drove the people to seek refuge on those many islands that Venice came to be ostablished.

Johnston Cornish, a farmer of Harmony township.

New Jersey, has a sunken garden created by nature in the last two weeks. In that time one of his fields planted with garden truck has sunk more than ten feet. It is thought that an underground stream is slowly eating away the underlying strata. The upward leaps of the cost of government in

slowly eating away the underlying strata.

The upward leaps of the cost of government in New York state causes extended searching for sources of revenue hitherto untouched. Income taxes are most favored. Prof. Seligman of Columbia, urges taxing all incomes over \$1,200, with an additional exemption of \$400 for married men and \$200 for each child. Other taxing experts favor a minimum exemption of \$1,500. In all the discussion, not a whisper is heard for economy at the sources of expenditure.



War and Christianity.

GLENWOOD, Ia., Oct. 23.-To the Editor of The Bee: Your editorial in The Bee upon the present war situation and the failure of so-called Christianity to prevent that shocking calamity is unfair to Jesus Christ and His actual folowers in the assumption that He has ruled the world or any appreciable portion of its inhabitants at any time for many generations in the immediate past. A casual knowledge even of the vital and fundamental principles and conditions which Jesus Christ announced as necessary if His will shall govern mankind must settle beyond a question the fact that this generation has never beheld a thorough Christian. In no place on the earth within at least a century past have those doctrines at any time been proclaimed or insisted upon by those who profess to be His followers. Therefore it is entirely and absolutely true to declare that a genuine Christian, should one exist or appear, would frighten to death the greater portion of those who now inhabit the earth, so unusual and strange would such a being appear in the light of our present standards and principles or lack thereof.

The war now raging in Europe comes from the failure to follow Jesus Christ, and on account of men and nations having rejected His words. A Christian, actual and genuine, will never engage in war. There is not even a chance for dispute on this proposition. The angels announced "Peace on earth and good will to men." when the advent of Jesus was proclaimed. He declared as basic in the kingdom to be by Him established, certain principles, in the operation of which no man or nation governed by Him can ever under any circumstances engage in war If they do so engage the proof is thereby settled positively that He is in no manner the ruler. No person even of the most general information as to His kingdom and the truths and principles thereof can question this fact in any manner whatever.

INTERESTED READER.

Is the School Board "Narrow!" OMAHA, Oct. 23 .- To the Editor of The Bee: Two short editorials in your paper, one October 16 and the other October 23, have not stated fairly a certain situation with which many of your readers are well acquainted. One justification of the Omaha school board's attitude in refusing Mr. Sunday permission to speak to high school students in the high school building, you state to be that down at Lincoln, when the evangelist appeared there, it is to be noticed he did not use the university buildings. The cases are not comparable. One of the committee who arranged Mr. Sunday's visit is authority for stating that no attempt was made to use the university buildings, for none was capacious enough. The largest free auditorium in the city, seating over 2,000, was used, and was crowded.

In yet another particular these two short editorials have been misleading. They did not hint that university authorities dismissed for two whole recitation periods, the entire student body that Mr. Sunday might help them in moral and religious uplift. If that was not official approval of Mr. Sunday and his ability to really help the students, then it comes near enough to satisfy anyone who is looking first to the character training of youth. When has the Omaha school board shown during these meetings an equal interest in the high moral uplift of the rising generation?

Omaha must have the good will of the state, else its one greatest asset is weakened. I believe my work throughout the state, and residence in Omaha and the state for twenty-eight years, permit me to say that the narrow attitude of certain interests in this city to high moral and openly religious efforts has been its most pronounced fault in the eyes of people who know our city as respects other cities. Every thrust against such a decidedly moral asset as Mr. Sunday robs our city of respect, and therefore dollars, that rightfully belong to her.

RALPH H. HOUSEMAN.

Educational Superintendent, Presbyterian Syrnod.

Support Home Colleges, Too. OMAHA, Oct. 24 .- To the Editor of The Bee: The future of any city depends upon the loyalty and support of every citizen to the institutions of that city. All must work and pull together. What is true of commercial life is equally true regarding city co-operation in college life. Every man, woman and child knows that we have such a college as Creighton, but few realize the standing or rating of this school among the other colleges of the country. Headed by the most efficient instructors that money and efforts can produce it ranks second to none and is recognized among colleges as one of the leading institutions of learning.

Omaha is four times the size of Lincoln. If it gave four times the support to Creighton university as Lincoln gives to Nebraska we would have an educational center, at least, twice as great. Creighton university depends for its future upon the friendship of Omaha. I would plead for support to the foot ball team. In my opinion the Creighton foot ball squad is one of the most promising in the school's history, but they need support to carry them to victory.

Business men, you are continually crying, "Support home institutions. Buy
Omaha made goods," yet you deny our
schools and colleges the very thing by
your absence for which you so earnestly
plead—support!

when Creighton, our largest university, has a winning team students from the west, north and south will stop off in Cmaha instead of going east. Would you argue that an enrollment of from 5,000 to 8,000 students will not benefit Omaha as a city, its merchants, business men and manufacturers? When each of these men go to their homes during vacation or wherever they go after graduation, it will be Omaha of which they speak, and this, from the view of business men who realize what advertising

means, will be inestimable.

1022 Park Avenue. C. E. WALSH.

Labor, Temperance, Prohibition.
OMAHA, Oct. 22.—To the Editor of The
Bee: I regret to note that Frank J.
Lynch in his communication is of the
opinion that the Nebraska Federation of
Labor used poor judgment when they
passed resolutions against prohibition at
their recent state convention.

air. Lynch wants to make it appear that it would have been better if the convention had remained neutral on that subject, but entirely ignores the fact that most of the delegates who opposed prohbition would have been glad to remain slient on that subject had they not realized that a very strong effort was being made by a few dry delegates to induce the convention to adopt a prohibition resolution. They in all probability

would have succeeded if the counter proposition had not been made and carried. It is misleading, therefore, to make it appear that the convention would have remained neutral on that subject.

The animus of Mr. Lynch's letter seems to have been, however, to discredit the editor of the Unionist, prompted, no doubt, by a few prohibition enthusiasts in the labor ranks, for the simple reason that he has refused to have anything to

do with their cause.

Laboring men resent the idea that temperate habits amongst them are dependent upon the straight-jackets of prohibitory laws, as an insult to their intelligence. They insist that they are no more intemperate than the rich and well-to-do, who indulge moderately or otherwise in their homes and clubs, even where the open sale is forbidden. Laboring men know that poverty and illness, nonemployment, domestic infelicity and similar causes lead to intemperance more often than being caused by it.

R. B. DONAHOGE.

One Shift of Officers Only.

OMAHA, Oct. 28.—To the Editor of The
Bee: The officers on our police force seem
to outnumber the patrolmen! How would
it work to have one shift composed entirely of officers? W. W. W.

Nebraska Editors

R. Taylor has launched the Graphic at Maskell, Dixon county. It is a six-column folio, two pages printed at home, and well filled with local advertising.

The Tekamah Journal has installed a model K linotype, carrying two magazines, and hereafter practically all of the paper will be set and printed in the home office.

The Orleans Isser came out last week printed in magazine form, containing twenty-two pages, all printed at home and filled with illustrations. Editor Shields points to the paper with a feeling of pride.

of pride.

The Burt County Herald, published at Tekamah, found business so good last week that it was compelled to publish a twenty-page issue. It was filled to the margin with news and advertising of local firms.

The Fillmore County Signal, published at Geneva, has celebrated its fortieth anniversary and regardless of its age is feeling pretty lively. For twenty-one years the paper has been published by the present owner and editor, Frank O. Edgecombe.

Around the Cities

Albany, N. Y., has adopted the near-side stop plan for street cars and litneys. Wichita litneys refuse to be regulated and the city authorities have appealed to the courts for speedy affirmative action

on pending litigation.

Every one of seven propositions for public improvement bonds were turned down by the voters of St. Joe, last week. Knockers were in the minority, but the boosters could not rally two-thirds to

the polls.

To make ends meet and keep the city budget on an economy basis. Mayor Mitchel of New York announces that wages of employes will be reduced next year and personal taxes boosted twelve times. The roar from both quarters jars the heights of Weehawken.

A novel scheme of church debt lifting has been inaugurated by the Methodists of Garden City, K n. Young calves are the contributions solicited from parishioners. These will be herded together and fattened without cost and marketed when the price is right. In two years it is expected the herd will kick off a debt of \$5,600.

Developments growing out of the violent

death of Theodor C. Peltzer in Kansas City show a suicide pact between Theodor and his brother Herman. Each pledged to sacrifice himself so that life insurance might be utilized to square the accounts of people swindled by forged securities. The forged paper amounts to \$500,000 ss far, with life insurance equaling that sum A contest over the insurance money seems certain from two sides—those who hold preferred claims and from insurance companies whose policies carry the one-year suicide clause. Iusurance to the sum of \$22,000 was taken out within a year.

SUNNY GEMS.

"What brought you to housebreaking, my man?"
"Lost my job as a base ball pitcher, judge."
"Well, you were foolish to go into burglary if you are poor at locating the plate."—Boston Transcript.

"Look here, waiter. Eighty cents is an outrageous price for a portion of asparagus."
"Yes, sir, but you see, sir, we're putting on a very expensive cabaret show, and—"
"I know all about the cabaret show. I paid for that with the soup."—Kansas City Times.

"You can't get something for nothing," said the ready-made philosopher.
"Somebody did." exclaimed Mr. Chuggins. "The automobile I bought day before yesterday wouldn't bring half its price if I sold today."—Washington Star.
"Way don't you set married old ton?"

"Why don't you get married old top?"
"Can't find any girl willing to leave her happy home for me."
"Then why not look around for some girl with an unhappy home?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

KABIBBLE KABARET

DEAR MR. KABIBBLE,
MY HUSBAND HAS LEFT ME,
BUT I DON'T CARE. AM I RIGHT
TO FEEL THAT WAY?

"Do you think a man ought to try to forgive his enemies?"
"Yea," replied Senator Sorghum. "He ought to try. But sometimes he'll have more self-respect if he doesn't succeed."—Washington Star.

IT ALL DEPENDS ON WHAT THE

Lot took a look at his wife who had been turned into a pillar of salt.
"She sliways was too fresh, anyhow," he commented.—Judge.

"John was a good man," said the disconsolate widow, "but he was so old-fashioned to the last."
"How so?" asked the sympathetic friend.
"Why, he got killed by a runaway horse."—Albany Argus.

He-What is the difference between a gown and a creation?
She-I can't give you the exact figures, but it's a small fortune."-Philadelphia

THE OLD ARMCHAIR.

Eliza Cook

I love it! I love it! and who shall dare
To chide me for loving that old armchair?
I've treasured it long as a sainted prize,
I've bedewed it with tears, I've embalmed
it with sighs.
'Tis bound by a thousand bands to my
heart;
Not a tie will break, not a link will start;
Would you know the spell?—a mother sat,
there!
And a sacred thing is that old arm-chair.

In childhood's hour I lingered near.
The hallowed seat with listening ear;
And gentle words that mother would give.
To fit me to die and I teach me to live.
She told me that shame would never betide.
With truth for my creed, and God for my

With truth for my creed, and God for my guide;
She taught me to lisp my earliest prayer,
As I kneit beside that old arm chair.

I sat and watched her many a day,
When her eyes grew dim, and her locks
were gray;
And I almost worshipped her when she
smilled.
And turned from her Bible to bless her
child.

child.
Years rolled on, but the last one sped—
My idol was shattered, my earth-star fled!
I learnt how much the heart can bear When I saw her die in her old armchain
Tis past, 'tis past! but I gaze on it now, With quivering breath and throbbing brow;
'Twas there she nursed me, 'twas there she died,

And memory flows with lava tide. Say it is folly, and deem me weak. While scalding drops start down my cheek: But I love it, I love it, and can not tear My soul from a mother's old armchair.



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Chicago and East

Chicago and the East

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